

# BOSTON RECORDER.

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## Report of the Prudential Committee of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

[Continued from page 109.]

THE TRANSLATING OF THE SCRIPTURES, early engaged the attention of Messrs. Hall and Nichols. That the Scriptures in the vernacular language of the people would be of great importance to the great object of the mission, must be evident to every mind. The missionaries were most palpable. The evils of the people, in its effects upon the people, in the embarrassment to missionaries, and in the loss of time and money.

"It would seem," they say, in a paper on the general subject, of which mention was made in the Report of 1816,—that no person can translate correctly, as well, or nearly as well, as the people, in their own language; and it seems to be no wonder, that no person can understand a language as well, or nearly as well, as his mother tongue, without residing at least a number of years in the country, where that language is vernacular, and conversing habitually with all kinds of people who speak the language.

The language of books, in every country, is rather above the ready comprehension of the common people. But in the case of instruction, it is limited to the pride of learning leads to affect, in their language and compositions, a style of studied propriety, the language of books becomes nearly as unintelligible to the common people, as Latin is to the unlearned of Europe and America. Now these translations, who have never been in the country, where the languages, into which they translate, are vernacular, must have acquired their knowledge of the language, principally from books; and their translations, of course, will be in the book style, and not in the popular dialect. Hence the translations, it would seem, can be of little use to the great body of the people, for whom they are designed.

This is sensibly said; and it might have been added, that, for a good translation, not only is a lengthened residence among the people necessary; and a free intercourse with them; but also the practice of translating to them, expounding to them the Scriptures, and conversing with them on all divine subjects. And it has become a well known fact, that some of the translations of the present age, hastily made without these advantages, have proved almost useless and useless to the people, for whose benefit they were intended.

These impressions, in a letter which accompanied the paper just cited, the missionaries say: "We consider it our duty, if God should give us lives long enough, to attempt a translation of the Bible, in the Marhatta language, which is vernacular here, and is spoken by many millions of people on this side of India. And if we, with the aid of others, who we hope, will shortly come to our assistance, are enabled, in the course of our lives, to make a good translation of the sacred volume, into this one language, and to preface it with the Gospel daily in Marhatta, (which we consider the principal business of a missionary,) we think that we have not labored in vain, nor spent our strength for nought."

"In all the schools," they say, "those who can read, are daily employed in reading or committing to memory some portions of the Scriptures or Tracts which we have printed." "We occasionally pray in the schools, and instruct them with our own lips." In various respects indeed, their schools afford them very important advantages for the benevolent purposes of the mission. In them they have access, at all times, to many young and susceptible minds, under circumstances eminently favorable for deep and salutary impression; through them, they find, also, the best avenues to the minds and hearts of the parents and connexions of the pupils; and by means of them, they have great facilities, in their visiting and preaching circuits, for distributing the Scriptures, or portions of the Scriptures, and their different Tracts, with the fairest hope of their being attentively read.

The extreme difficulty of obtaining children to be educated in their families, was stated and explained in the Report of the last year. "The natives," they say, "have not forgotten the violence practised on them and their religion by the Portuguese; and their jealousies are ever awake. Indeed, it is a matter of astonishment to us, that we have been permitted to proceed so quietly with our schools and our daily instruction."

Mr. Hall, however, has taken into his family, and under his own special care and instruction, two African children; and Mr. Bardwell two Portuguese children. They were miserable outcasts; objects of compassion, as really as the Hindoo children, and as suitable for charitable and Christian education. And of such as these, many, it is supposed, might be obtained. It is also particularly gratifying to state, that at Salsette the difficulty of obtaining Hindoo children for family instruction, is found to be not so insuperable as at Bom-

bay. As soon as they were comfortably settled, and tolerably acquainted with the native language, Mr. and Mrs. Nichols "resolved on using every effort to establish a school in their house."

In a letter, dated Feb. 12, 1820, Mr. Nichols says, "Our family school of Hindoo and black Jewish boys affords us much satisfaction. We have nine under our care. We are endeavoring, in the tenderest manner possible, to detach them from the idolatry and wickedness of their fathers. Their improvement is very laudable."

It is still the great trial of these devoted laborers servants of the Lord, to spend their strength in a field, on which there is scarcely rain or dew from on high; and where the harvest, from the seed which they sow, is hardly to be expected before they are called to rest from their labors. But the seed must be sown, or there will never be a harvest. To sow the work, the duty, and the privilege of men; to give the increase, and the joy of harvest, is the work, the prerogative and the glory of God.

Your Committee, however, have the satisfaction gratefully to announce one hopeful and interesting convert by the instrumentality of this mission. In a letter of March 1819, Mr. Newell writes thus:—"I have had, for some days past, a Nicodemus to instruct, Muhammad Karim, of Hyderabad." He came about a month ago to receive, as he says, Christian baptism. He is a Mussulman of high rank, and came down with a train of 20 men. He has sent them all back, and lives here in retirement, and does not wish to be known. He has been with me every day for more than a week past, but desires the object of our conferences to be kept a secret for the present. He has stated to me his object in conversation, and has put into my hands a paper in Hindostanee, which is certainly a very curious and interesting one.

In a letter about two months after, Mr. Newell says further:—"In March last, I mentioned to you a Mussulman inquirer from Hyderabad, and promised to give you a more particular account of him by my next opportunity. He is still in Bombay, and has been with me, and has eaten at my house the most of the time, since the date of my last letter to you. He states, that his sole object in coming from Hyderabad to this place, (a distance of more than 400 miles,) was to gain further instruction in the Christian religion, and to receive baptism. He says, that he is of a very respectable family, and of high standing in his own country; and his personal appearance, and comparatively extensive information, agree perfectly well with his own account of himself. I put into his hands Mr. Martyn's Hindostanee translation of the New Testament, and of the common Prayer Book, and pointed him to such places, as I thought would be most useful to him. I have repeatedly read and explained to him, the third chapter of the Gospel of John. He assents to the necessity of a spiritual change, but does not profess to have any experimental knowledge of it, and seems to be more inquisitive about the forms and the history of Christianity, than about its spiritual and practical part. I once asked him whether he now read the Koran and worshipped in the Masjid. He replied that he had not done either for a long time. I asked him, what he now thought of his former religion.—He said, he thought it was right for him to live as a Mussulman, while he continued in that faith; but that, becoming a Christian, it was no longer right for him to live as a Mussulman. This is a specimen of the state of his mind, as to religious knowledge."

In their joint letter of Jan. last, the brethren write:—"On the 25th of Sept. last, the Mussulman Kadin Yar Khan was baptised. We indulge the hope, that he is truly born of God; if so, may the glory be given to whom alone it is due. We have employed him some as a Hindostanee teacher; and as opportunity presents, he recommends, both by argument and example, the religion of Jesus to others. He was very willing to change his name, and his dress, and to cut off his beard. But as such a change appeared inexpedient to us, he is not distinguished, in these respects, from a Mussulman."

A little later is this brief notice from Mr. Nichols:—"Our new convert is now with us. His walk and his conversation are truly encouraging."

In the close of their last joint letter the Missionaries thus express the state of their feelings:—"As messengers of the Lord Jesus Christ, from the Board, and the churches, we assure them, that we are not at all disheartened; but live in the pleasing anticipation that God will ultimately bless our poor labors to the salvation of many souls, and we hope the reception of one is but a token of an approaching harvest to be gathered in. Surely the word of God will not return void, and we would never slacken our hands in the dispensation of it. And Oh, may we have more faith and zeal and patience, that we may be so blessed as to gather fruit unto eternal life."

Letter from Rev. WILLIAM WARD, of Serampore, Bengal, to a Friend in Edinburgh, dated 10th May, 1820.

[After correcting a very ungenerous and incorrect statement, respecting the Translations making at Serampore, which had been published, Mr. WARD says:—]

It now remains only that I should give you an idea of the state of progress in which these translations were when I left Serampore. At that time there had been translated, printed, and published, the whole of the Old and New Testaments in the Sungskrit, the Bengalee, the Marhatta, the Hindee, & the Ooriyu languages. The N. Testament in the Kunkun, the Pushtoo, the Telinga, the Punjabee, the Assam, the Kurrita, the Guzaratee, and the Chinese. In the Punjabee and the Chinese considerable progress had also been made in printing the Old Testament. Several other versions were also in the press when I left India; and there are now sixteen presses at work daily in the Serampore printing office, mostly employed on new versions or new editions of the scriptures.

Al! my dear friend, how do I wish that you could have been present when the Marquis and Marchioness of Hastings, the Bishop of Calcutta, &c. did us the honor of visiting the establishment at Serampore; present, when they entered the room, in which about thirty learned Hindoos were sitting in silence, and translating the sacred writings each in his own tongue; present, when they all arose to receive their distinguished visitors, and when Dr. Carey presented to the Governor-General of India, and to the learned Bishop, these translators of the Holy Scriptures, one by one, from Affganistan, from Guzarat, from Cashmere, from Telinga, from Nepal, from Assam, from China, &c.

But we have a still higher gratification in these translations. To say nothing of six or eight individuals, resident in the village of Ramkrishnapore, who, in consequence of reading one copy of the Bengalee New Testament, and without the intervention of any living teacher, were led to renounce heathenism, and embrace the Christian faith, the same translation was the means of conversion to two very respectable Hindoos of the writer caste: one of them is now employed in the court of justice, under the Dutch government at Chinsurah, and the other is one of our best Hindoo poets, the greater part of the hymns in our Bengalee hymn book being his composition. He has also written an able defence of Christianity, which has been printed, contrasting the heathen tenets in which he was educated, with the glorious doctrines of the gospel.

The Bengalee scriptures have also begun to diffuse a very great portion of divine knowledge around the capital of India; they have become a sacred light in the families, and to the feet of many a benighted heathen; they have supported others in a state of sickness, & enabled others to meet their last change with holy resignation, yea, with sacred triumph. Such have been the effects of the Serampore translations where they have been most read.

But not only have the translations been attacked: the following quotation is given in the last Monthly Magazine, from one of Dr. Bryce's sermons, by which it appears, that he wishes to insinuate, that no conversions deserving of the name, have been made in India: "The Rev. James Bryce, in a sermon preached in Calcutta, March 1818, said, 'Zeal the most active and disinterested, and diligence the most assiduous, have not been spared by the Christian missionary in his pious attempts to convert the natives of India. But, alas! it may be doubted, if at this day he boasts a single proselyte to his creed over whom he is warranted to rejoice.'" &c.

This gentleman did not know; but living only fourteen miles from Serampore, he might have known, had he wished for the information, that the persons connected with the Serampore mission have baptised between six and seven hundred Hindoo Pagans and Mahometans; that there is a Christian church of 150 Arcanese, and in round Chittagong, speaking the Burman language, and reading that part of the Barman New Testament which is already published, who have been converted to the Christian faith; that in Jessore there is another church of converted Hindoos and Mahometans, consisting of nearly 100 members; that at Cutwa, another church, amounting to about the same number of Hindoo and Mahomedan converts, exists; that at Dinajepore, a similar church exists, of more than a hundred members; and that, at Serampore and Calcutta, there are nearly 200 Christian Hindoo and Mahomedan converts; in short, that in Hindostan and Bengal, this mission has nearly 20 churches of Christian natives. Is there not one individual then, in all these, over whom the Christian missionary is warranted to rejoice?

A converted Hindoo of the writer caste, Pstambur-sing, died some years ago, who preached the Christian faith. He even defended it ably by his pen, and expired quoting the words of the Bible as the foundation of that composure and confidence which were most conspicuous in his Chris-

## Serampore Translations & Missions

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tian death. He frequently observed, that he had obtained "the peace which Paul wished, in the introduction to his epistles,"—and are we not "warranted to rejoice over the memory of such a convert?"

Krishnoo-prasad, the first Bramhoo who was baptised in Bengal, died also a few years ago. He was most exemplary in his life, sought to bring his wealthy relations to the faith, and died full of hope, leaving behind him a name embalmed in the memory of all his brethren.

Some time after him died Fuitick, a Hindoo, who carried the gospel, in the face of the most threatening danger, to his native village. The villagers seized him, and stopping up his eyes, ears, nostrils, and mouth, with mud, drove him from their village. This convert when he came to die, called around him his brethren, and begged them to sing a hymn. While they were singing, his soul departed, borne as it were to its eternal rest, on the chorus of this hymn: "Eternal salvation through the death of Christ."

Rughoo, another converted Hindoo, was visited by myself in his last moments. This poor man had been swung, with hooks thrust through the flesh of his back, at six different times. I counted this number of scars which the hooks had left. As long as this native was able to speak plainly, he expressed his firm hope in the death of Christ, and at last, just as he was leaving the world, fixing his eyes on me, and laying his hand on his heart, he said, (speaking of the Lord Jesus Christ,) "He is here—He is here—I feel that he is here."

Krishnoo, the first Indian convert, has stood the test of 20 years, and still adorns his Christian profession. A young man Gorachund, was seized by his relations, who were about to carry him from Serampore by force. He appealed to the Danish magistrate, who put it to his choice, and before this magistrate, and in the presence of his heathen mother, he declared he would be a Christian;—he is now a Christian teacher. Ram-mohan, a converted Bramhoo of the highest caste, and who, when a heathen, set fire to the pile in which his living mother was consumed to ashes, has been the means of the conversion of several persons, and he is now such a persuasive preacher of the gospel, that I have seen his congregation drenched in tears. Nay, what is more, when I was leaving Serampore, there were then waiting for baptism five persons, who had been converted by the ministry of another Hindoo preacher, Sebuk-Ram. Over such converts as these, are we not warranted to rejoice? Would to God that we had more such, and that Dr. Bryce might have many such, to be "his joy and crown of rejoicing in the day of the Lord Jesus."

From the New York Herald, Nov. 4. Arrival of the Rev. W. WARD.

Amongst the arrivals in this city on Thursday last, by the Nestor, was the Rev. WILLIAM WARD, one of the missionaries who has resided at Serampore, in the East Indies, twenty years, and author of a work on the History, Manners, Literature, and Mythology of the Hindoos, in 4 vol. 8 vo.

The object of the visit of this missionary to the United States, is, we understand, to solicit aid for the support of converted natives while obtaining scriptural knowledge in the Missionary College recently formed at Serampore. He has, it seems, obtained more than \$16,500 for this object in England and Scotland; and during his short residence in the United States (for he proposes, it seems, to leave England again for Serampore in May next) would be glad to realize what would complete the sum of £5,000—that is \$5,700. The expense of the buildings is to be met in India, where, as well as in Britain, this college has received considerable patronage: the Governor-General of India is its patron, and the Governor of Serampore, with Drs. Carey and Marshman, and Mr. Ward, form the Committee of Management. A gentleman in Scotland has given £500 sterling, and another 100 pounds to this institution.

Dr. Carey and his colleagues, it appears, have, for a number of years back, been employing native converts in instructing their fellow-countrymen; they have now more than fifty native preachers. Indeed, it strikes us, that this is the only way in which the religious wants of the population of Hindostan, 150,000,000, can ever be met. Where would 75,000 foreign missionaries be obtained, and from what funds could they be supported? And this number of teachers will be required after we have deducted half the population as under age, even if we give 1000 individuals as the flock of each teacher.

The booksellers of Paris are publishing a collection of the best memoirs relating to the French revolution. The collection will comprise a great number of volumes.

M. Frederick Adelburg, Counsellor of State to the Emperor of Russia, has lately published, in 168 pages, "A view of all known languages and their dialects." In this view we find in all 587 Asiatic, 507 European, 270 African, and 120 1-2 American languages and dialects, enumerated and classified; a total of 3064.

The church and congregation under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. FINEY, having resolved to unite with the Presbytery of New-York, the ordination of elders and deacons, took place on Sabbath evening, the 5th Nov.







# MASSACHUSETTS CONVENTION.

[REPORTED FOR THE RECORDER.]

Friday, Nov. 24.

Mr. Welles, from the Committee on that part of the Constitution respecting delegates to Congress, reported the following resolution.

Resolved, That the fourth Chapter of the second part of the Constitution of this Commonwealth, having become inapplicable to the existing condition of the State of Massachusetts, ought to be expunged therefrom.—Referred to the Committee of the whole, and made the order of the day tomorrow at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Ward, from the Committee on that part of the Constitution which relates to the Secretary, Treasurer, Receiver General, Commissary General, Notaries Public, and Naval Officers, reported, That it is expedient to alter and amend the Constitution of this Commonwealth, by striking out the words "Notaries Public, and Naval Officers" in the first article, of the fourth section, of the second Chapter, of the second part.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the whole on the report of the committee on that part of the Constitution relating to the University of Cambridge, and the encouragement of literature, submitted on Wednesday and made the order of this day, the Hon. Mr. Varnum, of Dracut, in the chair. The report being read, on motion of Mr. Quincy, the first resolution offered by the committee was taken into consideration, viz:—

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to make any alteration or amendment whatsoever, in the fifth Chapter of the second part of the Constitution of this Commonwealth.—A debate followed, which occupied the whole of the day, and was maintained with much interest by Messrs. Richardson, Quincy, Martin, Baldwin, J. Davis, Freeman, Tucker, J. Phillips, Parker, D. Davis, & Savage.

On motion of Mr. Pickman, the committee rose, reported progress, & asked leave to sit again, which was granted, and the House adjourned.

Saturday, Nov. 25.

The House met according to adjournment. On motion of Mr. Nichols of S. Reading, Resolved, That the committee on the 10th Resolution respecting oaths and subscriptions be instructed to take into consideration the expediency of altering the constitution so as to substitute affirmations for oaths in all cases whatsoever, where the party shall entertain religious scruples in regard to taking oaths.

On motion of Mr. E. MUDGE, of Lynn, Ordered, That the Committee on the 7th Resolution respecting the Judiciary, be instructed to consider the propriety and expediency of providing in the constitution, that the person of a debtor, where there is not a strong presumption of fraud, shall not be committed or continued in prison after delivering upon oath or affirmation, all his estate, real and personal, for the use of his creditors in such manner as shall hereafter be regulated by law.

On motion of Mr. WILLARD, of Fitchburg, Ordered, That the Committee on the 4th Resolution be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so altering the Constitution as that Captains, subalterns, non-commissioned officers and privates of the militia be exempted from payment of a poll tax during the time that they are liable to do military duty.

On motion of Mr. L. LINCOLN, of Worcester, Ordered, That the Secretary forthwith cause to be made a list of the members of this Convention arranged alphabetically, by their surnames; and that in taking the yeas and nays upon any question the members shall be called to answer in the order of their names on that list.

Upon motion of Mr. QUINCY, the Convention again resolved itself into a Committee of the whole upon the report of the special Committee on the 9th Resolution, Mr. Varnum in the chair.

The question before the Committee was upon the adoption of the 1st resolution contained in the report, viz, that it was inexpedient to make any alteration in the Constitution so far as it respects Harvard University.

The further discussion of this resolution was short, and led to the postponement of the subject, till some gentlemen might be better prepared to act.—The Committee rose and

On motion of Mr. WENSTER in Convention, the committee of the whole was discharged from the consideration of the whole subject which had been before it, & report ordered to lie on table.

The Convention then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the report of the Select Committee, relative to the "General Court," Mr. Webster in the chair.

The report being read, and the question stated, on the adoption of the first resolution, as follows: Resolved, That the Constitution ought to be altered so as to change the time at which the Legislature shall assemble every year, from the last Wednesday of May, to the first Wednesday of January.

Messrs. Dana, Foster, Bliss, Lawrence, and Starkweather, spoke in favor of the resolution; Messrs. Pickman, Saltonstall, and S. A. Welles against it. Various motions were made to substitute some other days in October, November, or December, but were all negatived; the question was then taken and carried by a large majority, to adopt the Resolution as reported—that the Legislature shall have but one session in the year, and that, in the month of January.

Monday, Nov. 27.

The Convention was called to order at 11 o'clock, and the journal of Saturday was read. The Convention then resolved itself into a committee of the whole upon the unfinished business of Saturday.

The committee took up the second resolution reported by the select committee upon the part of the Constitution relating to the Gen. Court, viz. Resolved, That the Constitution ought to be amended so as to render more certain the time in which the Governor shall return any bill or resolve to which he may refuse his approbation, by adding to the second article of the first section these words:—"unless the General Court by their adjournment shall prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law."

After some remarks by Mr. Dana, the question of adopting the resolution was taken and decided in the affirmative.

Mr. DANA moved to amend the report of the select committee by inserting immediately after the preamble the following resolve: Resolved, That a Legislative Department formed by two Branches, a Senate and House of Representatives, each having a negative upon the other, is most congenial to the interests, habits and manners of this people as well as most conformable to approved axioms of policy; and that any alterations in the formation of the department is wholly unnecessary, and would be highly inexpedient. Amendment adopted 291 to 6.

The Report of the committee on the sixth Resolution, embracing that part of the constitution which relates to the Secretary, Treasurer, &c. was taken up and read.

Resolved, That it is expedient to alter and amend the constitution of this Commonwealth, by striking out the words "Notaries Public and Naval Officers" in the first article of the fourth section of the second Chapter of the second part.

Mr. Ward explained the reasons which led to this resolve in the Committee. Mr. Story moved to amend the resolution, by striking out the words "Commissary General" also.—this amendment was advocated by Messrs. Dearborn, Hoyt, and Anthony.—the question on the amendment passed in the affirmative; the question on the resolution was also decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Austin of Charlestown moved another amendment, altering merely the phraseology of the 2d

chapter, 4th section, 1st article, which was opposed by Messrs. Lincoln & Ward, and negatived. The Committee then took up the report of the select committee on the part of the Constitution which relates to Delegates to Congress.

The question before the committee was upon the following Resolve, viz:—Resolved, That the fourth Chapter of the second part of the Constitution of this Commonwealth, having become inapplicable to the existing condition of the State of Massachusetts, ought to be expunged therefrom.

Mr. Austin, of Boston, opposed the resolution, & moved an amendment so as to provide that the Representatives of this Commonwealth in the United States and the Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, shall from time to time be chosen by the people in such convenient districts as the Legislature shall by law provide, and that the Legislature of this Commonwealth shall be required next after every apportionment of Representatives by the Congress of the United States, to provide by law for dividing the Commonwealth into districts for the choice of not more than two Representatives or Electors in any one district, which law shall not be altered until after a new apportionment shall be made by the Congress of the U. S.

The question on the amendment, was taken, and decided in the negative.

Mr. MONROE of Dorchester, was opposed to having the whole chapter expunged, and he moved to amend the resolution by striking out the words "expunged therefrom," and inserting a provision that the chapter be so altered as to direct that the Senators and Representatives of this Commonwealth in the Congress of the United States, when duly chosen, shall have their commissions under the hand of the governor and the great seal of the Commonwealth, and attested by the Secretary.

The question was taken on the resolution as reported by the committee, and carried in the affirmative.

The committee then rose, and reported that they had agreed to the resolutions reported by the select committee on that part of the constitution relating to the General Court. With an amendment—that they had agreed to the resolution reported by the select committee on that part of the constitution which relates to the choice of a Secretary, &c. with an amendment—and that they had agreed to the resolution reported by the select committee on that part of the constitution relating to the choice of Delegates to Congress, without amendment.

On motion of Mr. FAY, it was ordered that the reports lie on the table.

Tuesday, Nov. 28.

Mr. Pickman from the committee on that part of the Constitution relating to the Lieut. Governor and Council reported the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That it is expedient and proper to alter and amend the Constitution of this Commonwealth by striking out in the first article of the second section of the second chapter (hereof relating to the Lieutenant Governor, the following words—"in point of religion, property and residence in the Commonwealth."

2. That it is expedient and proper to amend the same, by striking out in the first article of the third section and same chapter, relating to the Council, &c. the word "nine" and inserting "seven" also the word "five" & inserting "four."

3. That it is expedient and proper to amend the same by striking out the whole of the second article of the same section and inserting "Seven Counsellors shall be annually chosen from among the people at large on the day of — by the joint ballot of the Senators and Representatives assembled in one room."

4. That it is expedient and proper to amend the same by striking out in the fourth article of the same section the word "two" and inserting "one"; also the word "district" and inserting "county."

5. That it is expedient and proper to amend the same by striking out in the seventh article of the same section the words "the last Wednesday in May," and inserting the day of —.

This report having been read was referred to a committee of the whole, and made the order of the day for tomorrow at eleven o'clock.

The reports of the select committees yesterday acted upon in committee of the whole were then taken up. The amendments agreed to in committee were adopted by the convention. The resolves were then severally read a first time and ordered for the second reading tomorrow at ten o'clock.

Mr. Austin renewed the proposition for the amendment he proposed yesterday, with a slight variation, and advocated it with much eloquence at considerable length; Messrs. Storey and Webster opposed it, and it was negatived by a large majority.

Wednesday, Nov. 29.

The resolution for altering the time of the meeting of the Legislature was read a second time. Mr. Quincy opposed it with great vehemence.—Messrs. Little, Pickman, Sloum, Lincoln and others took part in the debate.—For the resolution, yeas, 408—nays, 55.

The third Resolution reported by the same committee respecting the limitation of the time for the Governor's returning bills and resolves sent to him by the Legislature for his approbation, was read a second time as amended in committee of the whole and passed.

The Resolution for striking out "Commissary General, Notaries Public, and Naval Officers" in Ch. 2, Sect. 4, Art. 1, reported by the committee on the part of the Constitution which respects the Secretary, &c. and amended in committee of the whole, was read a second time.

The question was taken on passing the resolution and decided in the affirmative. The resolution reported by the Committee on the part of the constitution respecting Delegates to Congress was taken up, & decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. WENSTER, it was ordered that the several committees appointed in pursuance of the various resolutions adopted on the 17th inst. be standing committees until the end of the session.

On motion of Mr. FAY of Cambridge, it was then Resolved, that the Committee on so much of the Constitution as relates to the Secretary, Treasurer, &c. be directed to consider the propriety and expediency of altering the same, as that in case either of the offices within the appointment of the Legislature shall become vacant from any cause during the recess of the General Court, the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council under such regulations as may be prescribed by law, shall appoint and commission a fit and proper person, to fill such vacant office, who shall perform the duties thereof until a successor shall be appointed by the Gen. Court.

Mr. WENSTER from the Committee on the 10th Resolution reported in substance the abrogation of all Religious tests—also, that the General Court should have power to designate Municipal or City Governments in any corporate town or towns in the Commonwealth.

Thursday, Nov. 30.

It was resolved that a committee of five be appointed to take into consideration the best method of making known to the people, the amendments made to the constitution—and the best way in which they may express their assent or dissent to such amendments.

The Report of the committee on the fifth resolution was then called upon the first business in order.

Mr. BATES moved to insert a resolution into the Report of the Committee, to the effect, viz, That the Lieutenant Governor shall receive the same compensation as other members of the Council and no more, unless in cases where the duties of the Governor devolve on him.

The consideration of the first Resolution in the report was postponed, and a discussion ensued on the proposed resolution of Mr. BATES. The resolution was advocated by Messrs. Pickman, Childs and Dana—opposed by Messrs. Pickman, Dutton, Blake, Hoar, Anthony, Hinckley and Storey—the motion was lost, 105 voting for it, 232 against it.

The second resolution of the Report was then taken up and advocated by Messrs. Pickman and Fay—opposed by Messrs. Bliss and Blake. Carried, 281 in the affirmative, 50 in the negative.

The next resolution was then taken up and discussed.—J. Davis against it—Pickman & Dutton for it.—The committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

Judge Story as Chairman of the Committee on the seventh Resolution, respecting the Judiciary reported—the report was read, ordered to lie on the table and referred to Monday next at 12 o'clock.

## CONGRESS OF THE U. S.

Friday, Nov. 17.

Senate.—A statement of the money which has been annually appropriated and paid since the year 1775, for surveying the sea-coast, bays, inlets, harbors, and shoals, and for erecting and keeping in repair light-houses, beacons, and buoys, and for the purchase of ground for light-houses, was received from the Treasury Department, read, and ordered to be printed. Also, a statement of the money annually appropriated and paid, since the declaration of Independence, for purchasing from the Indians, surveying and selling the public lands, the quantity purchased, surveyed, sold, and remaining unsold, the amount of the sales, of forfeitures, of sums unpaid, &c. which was also read, and 500 extra copies ordered to be printed.

Choice of a Chaplain. On the sixth trial the Rev. Mr. RYLAND was elected.

House of Representatives.—Mr. CHASE, of N. Y. offered for consideration the following resolve: Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to prepare and report to this House, as soon as may be, a list of all the expenditures, under the proper heads, authorized by the existing laws of the United States, with an opinion respecting the reduction, which, consistently with the public interest, may be made in each of them respectively.

Mr. G. said the motion related to a subject, which ought in his opinion, to receive the early and earnest consideration of the House; but, not wishing to take the House by surprise, he should move for it to lie on the table for the present. It was ordered to lie on the table accordingly.

And the House adjourned to Monday.

Monday, Nov. 20.

Senate.—Mr. WALKER, of Alabama, submitted for consideration several resolutions for the relief of the purchasers of public lands, who are unable to perform their engagements, viz:—1. To allow them to pay their arrears by annual instalments, each instalment bearing interest only from the time at which it shall become due: or, 2dly, To allow them to cancel their certificates, and that the lands which shall thus revert to the United States be sold, not under a certain sum, and the excess, if any, to be paid to the person surrendering the certificate, until he is indemnified for the sums he may have advanced; or, 3dly, That they may be allowed to extinguish their debts, and receive Patents, on paying five-eighths of the original price of the lands: or, 4thly, That they may be permitted to forfeit such fractional parts of their lots, as they may see fit, they paying for the parts they retain. Agreed to.

House.—Mr. EXPR, of R. I. offered a resolution for reducing the compensation of the Members of Congress from eight to six dollars per day. For it 50—Against it 61.

Mr. LINN, of N. J. laid on the table a proposition for an inquiry into the expediency of reducing the pay of the Members to six dollars per day, &c. and the salaries of all the officers of government to the standard of 1809. Mr. CORN, of G. objected to this piece-meal legislation, but expressed his willingness to unite in any general reduction of the expenses of government.

The following proposition of Mr. COCKE, of Tennessee, was agreed to:—"That the Committee on the Military Establishment be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the Military Peace Establishment of the U. S."

Mr. SMITH, of N. C. submitted for consideration, in the usual form, a joint resolution for an Amendment of the Constitution of the U. S. providing that the Representatives to Congress, and the Electors of President and Vice-President of the U. S. shall be elected in Districts in each State, and only one be elected in each district. The two additional Electors in each State to be appointed in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct.

This resolution was read twice, and referred to a Committee of the whole on state of the Union.

Tuesday, Nov. 21.

Senate.—Messrs. HOLMES, of Maine, and PLEASANTS, of Virginia, presented memorials against the passage of the Tariff for the last session.

Mr. DICKINSON, with leave, introduced a joint resolution, proposing, in the usual form, an amendment of the Constitution of the United States, in relation to the choice of Electors of President and Vice-President of the U. S. and Representatives to Congress, in uniform districts.

House.—Mr. MALIBY submitted the following Resolution for consideration:—Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to lay before this House information respecting the progress made by the Commissioners under the treaty of Ghent, in establishing the boundary line between the United States and the Canadas; whether any part of the boundary line is settled; whether the Commissioners of the United States and Great-Britain have met during the present year; and how much money has been drawn from the Treasury, for the purpose aforesaid; and how much each Commissioner, Agent, or any person on their account, has drawn; the names of each person employed by the said Commissioners and Agents, in their respective sections; the purposes for which each person was employed, the length of time employed, and the compensation each person has received for his service. A statement of all the items of account rendered by each of said Commissioners and Agents, and the particular purposes for which the moneys drawn by them have been expended; the amount of compensation each Commissioner and Agent has received since his appointment; and whether any money has been allowed to, or retained by, said Commissioners and Agents, except the sum of \$444,44 cents per annum.

Agreed to, nem. con. and a committee was appointed to present it to the President.

On motion of Mr. ANNOT, it was Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of passing a law defining under what circumstances, and by what means, private property may be taken for public use, under the emergency of war, and providing that just compensation shall be made for the same: Also of prescribing the manner in which soldiers may be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner in time of war.

On motion of Mr. SMITH, of Md. it was Resolved, That the committee of commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of admitting British vessels arriving from the Cape of Good Hope, and the Mauritius, into the ports of the United States, on the same terms and conditions as if they had sailed from a port in Great Britain, so long as those ports are open to the vessels of the United States, on the same terms and conditions as to their own vessels.

Wednesday, Nov. 22.

House.—On motion of Mr. FULLER, of Mass., without debate, it was

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to inform this House what naval force has been stationed for the protection of the commerce of our citizens in the W. India Islands and parts adjacent during the present year, and whether any depredations by pirates or others, upon the property of citizens of the United States, engaged in such commerce, have been reported to our Government.

Mr. CORN, of Georgia, presented to the chair the following series of propositions:

1. Resolved, That it is expedient that the annual expenses of the government should be reduced; that, for the accomplishment of this object, it is further

2. Resolved, That all such offices as are not immediately necessary for the transaction of public business, and the abolition of which would not be detrimental to the public interest, shall be abolished.

3. Resolved, That the salaries of all civil officers, whose compensation has been increased since the year 1809, shall be reduced to what they were at that period.

4. Resolved, That it is expedient to reduce the army to the number of six thousand non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, preserving such part of the corps of engineers, without regard to that number, as may be required by the public interest; and including such reduction of the general staff as may be required by the state of the army when reduced as herein proposed.

5. Resolved, That it is expedient that the appropriations for the erection of fortifications shall be so made as to require a less sum annually, by extending the time within which they shall be completed.

6. Resolved, That the act making an appropriation of one million of dollars per annum for the increase of the navy be so amended as to extend the time within which such increase shall be made, and to reduce the annual appropriation to the sum of five hundred thousand dollars.

7. Resolved, That it is expedient to recall from active service one half of the naval force now employed, and to place the same in ordinary.

8th Resolution refers the subjects of the preceding resolves to the proper standing and select committees, to bring in bills pursuant thereto.

The House having agreed to consider these resolutions—

Mr. CORN said, he had no intention to bring on the discussion of them at this time, having presented them by way of notice to members, that they might be prepared to discuss and decide on them when called upon. He was not even himself prepared at this moment to give his views of the subjects embraced in these resolutions; nor did he know that the House ought to proceed to act on them, until it should have received, first, the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and, secondly, a report from the Secretary of War, required by a resolution of the House at the last session, of a plan whereupon a reduction of the army might be advantageously made. To place these resolves in a situation which would enable him to call them up at any time, he moved their reference to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union. Agreed to.

Wednesday Lecture.—Essex-street.—Dec. 6.—Preacher, Rev. REUBEN EMERSON, S. Reading.

## DEATHS.

In Savannah, Oct. 14, Mrs. Maria A. Bliss, a native of Massachusetts.—At Concord, Ms. Miss Sarah Abbott, aged 53.—In Providence, Mrs. Amy Gorham: Mr. Samuel Gorton, aged 78. In this town, of dropsy, Mr. Rufus Fowler, aged 65.—Mr. Samuel Amy Gray, aged 20 years, a native of Tiverton, (R. I.)—Mr. John Barber, a native of England, aged 37.—Barton Jenks, son of Mr. Benjamin Jenks, of Pawtucket, North Providence.—On Wednesday, Mr. DAVIS C. BALLARD, Senior Editor of the Chronicle and Patriot.

## TIMELY NOTICE.

Agents for the Recorder are requested to give information by the middle of the present month, whether they wish to continue, enlarge, or diminish the present number of papers for which they are responsible. Last year many were disappointed in not receiving the first numbers of the volume, having applied too late.

Nearly thirty subscribers, having suffered their accounts to remain two years unsettled, are marked to be Stopped on the first of January next, unless paid before that time.

Dec. 2.

## COTTON BED QUILTS.

Much Cheaper and Better than Blankets. BUMSTEAD & SON, No. 68 Cornhill, have a number of these Bed Quilts, equal to any for sale in this town, & at the lowest prices. Also—Cotton Wadding for Quilts. Dec. 2.

## School for Young Ladies.

MR. HALE respectfully informs his friends & the public, that he has opened a school at his house, in Winter-street, for a select number of young Ladies and Misses; and that his fall term commenced on the first Monday of October. From the respectable references which he was enabled to quote, (Dr. Park, Mr. Gould and Dr. Bullard) combined with his former experience in teaching, he was led to anticipate an encouraging patronage. He has not been disappointed. And while he tenders his grateful acknowledgements to his patrons, he assures them, and through them, the public at large, that his persevering exertions for the improvement of his pupils will be unremitting. He flatters himself, that their improvement has hitherto been satisfactory; and the course and mode of instruction has been pleasing. With the younger pupils the course of instruction has necessarily been elementary. But the elder ones have been conducted through several important branches of science, with a degree of rapidity and precision highly honorable to themselves.

Hours of instruction during the winter, from 9 o'clock A. M. till half past one.

Mr. HALE'S Evening School, for young Gentlemen and boys, is now open. Dec. 2.

## JAY'S FAMILY PRAYERS.

HENRY WHIPPLE, (Salem) has in press and will soon publish—"Prayers for the use of Families; or the Domestic Minister's Assistant, By WILLIAM JAY, Author of Sermons and short Discourses for Families. Extract from the preface to the second English edition.

"Several books of prayers have issued from the press; and it is not necessary to undervalue, or conceal them, in order to excuse, or even justify another effort in the same cause. The great excellency of some of these compendiums is well known;—yet it must be confessed, that such works, compared with other religious publications, are still very few: and that the far greater part of what we possess, is more for personal and private use, than domestic. Even in the deservedly popular volume of Jenks, there are only family prayers for one week; the rest are all for individual service."

The volume will contain—Short Prayers for morning and evening for five weeks—Prayers for Select Occasions—Short Devotions to be used occasionally—Petitions for particular occasions—Pious Addresses for particular seasons—Thanksgivings for particular events,—and an appendix.

Nov. 10.

## BOARDERS WANTED.

A Gentleman and wife, and two gentlemen can be accommodated in a small private family, without children, in a pleasant situation. No one need apply but those of steady habits. Inquire of the printer.

Oct. 28.



